NOTES FROM LONDON

MR. RUSKIN AS ECONOMIST-THE FRENCH PRESS-THE THIRTEEN CLUB-CREMA-TION-DIAMONDS IN AMERICA

perplexed to know from what source this oracle | become the principal, and when the wearer of a passionate kind. They were, apparently, in- | a rule, but sometimes them, and they had a distinctly feminine note. same time, too many diamonds, is a proposition dance music.

They are based on sentiment and sympathy, of the American demand for diamonds, leave sonal. They never had a scientific basis and of the De Beers Company, and the usual diviwhich think that a question of science ought to be paid. be treated scientifically. The feminine note pervades them, and the state of mind which produced them is purely emotional. Perhaps the only books professing to deal with economical subjects which can be likened to Mr. Ruskin's are those of Mr. Henry George. His sympathies with poverty are deep, and are for the most part expressed in a hysterical shriek. He lacks the literary skill which keeps Mr. Ruskin under a certain restraint and leaves him readable even where he is absurd. Mr. Ruskin's economical treadses are still read by the faithful. Mr. Henry George seems to have had his day, at least in England. But what a commentary on the industrial socialism of which "The Chronicle" is the mouthpiece to find it springing from those writings of Mr. Ruskin to which no serious student ever attached the least importance.

London for the entire French press, and remarks forcibly enough: "The contrast between these three solitary gentlemen and the host of English correspondents in Paris, with their ofpainful and suggestive one." No doubt it is, but before you can make the three "solitary" correspondents much less "solitary," you must alter the nature of the French people. The paper which has just withdrawn its representative is the "Temps," certainly one of those journals of Paris which come nearest to publishing what in London would be called news. That is to say, boulevards. It does allow its readers from time

con are all of Paris; the "Journal des Débats," the "Solei!" and the "Figaro." The latter is supplied chiefly with accounts of the theatre, the opera, celebrated trials, and the like, The "Soleil" is Orleanist and exists for the benefit of the Orleans family. M. Villars, who acts for the "Débats," knows England and English; spenking the English tongue with an accurate fluency rare indeed among his countrymen. He is a student of affairs; a good observer, an able writer, a most valuable correspondent. Yet I imagine that, outside of the peculiar public of sion on the minds of English readers than of the average Frenchman. The average Frenchman does not care for the thoughtful and broad view of English affairs which M. Villars offers him. The "Temps," however, though it has recalled its present correspondent, is going to replace him by another.

The Thirteen Club has held a dinner and gone through a number of antics designed to shatter an equal number of time-honored superstitions. These new reformers have so far succeeded their proceedings in the most serious papers, and even some comment on them. They attack not all, but many sorts of beliefs which may be called superstitions. The main object of the dinner, or of the diners, was to do as many things as possible which might disturb old-fashioned prejudices. The dinner took place on the 13th of January. There were thirteen guests at each table, including in some instances the waiters, who in the absence of expected guests were made to sit down so as to complete the unlucky number. Salt was solemnly spilled, knives were crossed, glasses Emblems of death abounded. The menu consisted of thirteen dishes. Toasts were given in thirteen words, and a ladder was specially provided under which every person present was obliged to walk.

These solemn fooleries were diversified by solemn jokes, by Mr. Harry Furniss; to whose sense of the grotesque, and passion for it, the performance is said to have been chiefly due. It seems, on the whole, rather more likely to foster superstitions than to dispel them. It attracts attention to them. It enlarges the familiarity of the public with these ancient faiths. It introduces a good many people to old ideas which are new to them. It provokes a reaction in favor of the observances thus publicly ridiculed. In It shocks some sober-minded people, and so strengthens them in their adherence to notions they may not have cared much about before, And it is a well-known fact that the mere publicity giver any unusual incident or practice stimulates imitation; in little things and in great.

for the cremation of his own body, and that these directions were actually carried out at Woking. has shocked a large portion of the British pub-Hc. The prejudice against cremation, or against anything but what is called orthodox burial in a coffin underground, seems well-nigh unconquerable. It was said that the cremation of the Duke of Bedford would make cremation popular, or, if not popular, less odious. A Duke, even after death, is so great a personage in this country, that nice customs and religious prejudices alike curtsey to him. Not so in this case. People thought him eccentric, and considered that it was permissible to a Duke to be eccentric, and so went their way. Still less influence had the cremation of Kinglake, and the steady advocacy of this practice by some eminent men of science

and said:

"Sonny, when you gets as old as I is you'll know old folks knows as much as young folks. I'm soin' to smoke, and I'm goin' to do it right now. When I wants to hear fum you, I'll let you know."

With that she produced a cob pipe, and, filling it, struck a light dexterously and began puffing. ple thought him eccentric, and considered that on sanitary grounds seems to make no great number of converts. If you look at the list of those present at the funeral ceremonies of Sir From The Lady's Pictorial. Samuel Baker, you will find singularly few wellknown names-not a tenth of those who would have been present had he been interred in the usual way. To many persons, cremation, or their own presence when cremation is to be performed. seems an act of irreligion. That is the rooted antipathy which men of science have to contend

way from South Africa, and from no less a man than Mr. Cecil Rhodes. That eminent Colonialsome day perhaps to be a Colonial no longerhas been making another speech in another of his rather numerous capacities-not as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, not as Managing Director of the South Africa Company, not as conqueror of Matabeleland, nor as co-ruler with Her Majesty's High Commissioner, but as chairman of the De Beers Diamond Company. Among other interesting observations on diamonds, Mr. Rhodes remarked that the cause of the depression in the diamond-trade was to be sought

in America, "which took one-third of the total

I don't know that the statement need surprise anybody who has ever had occasion to notice the lavish way in which diamonds are somemore lavishly in Chicago and Minneapolis. Diamonds are beautiful things in themselves and are a beautiful accessory to a well-considered The reader of "The Chronicle" has long been | toilet. When they cease to be an accessory and

Ruskin's writings on political economy, like what the censorious might call vulgarity. These truth is, however, that entertaining has become G. W. S.

LONELY IN A GREAT CITY.

A BIG SHIP GUARDED BY ONE MAN-LIFE AT NIGHT ON A VESSEL AT HER PIER-A HARD WAY OF EARNING A LIVING.

One of the most lonesome, and to a landsman the most disagreeable, places which a sailor may fill is that of ship's keeper. Every night, as the shadows around the South-st, plers begin to deepen and the swirling currents of the East River change from a greenish-brown to dull, grimy black, men may be seen climbing up the companionways of the trim American ships and the more or less untidy foreign greenish brown to dull, grimy black, men may b lolterers, truckmen and all the others who go to make up the busy day life of the water-front have gone away for the night. On board the ships the captain or officer in charge is "pacing the deck" or perhaps scolding the steward because supper is not A London paper draws attention to the fact ready. Over the rail of a big clipper, with a care-that there are now but three correspondents in ful look about the deck, steps the keeper. Muffled to his ears in overcoat and wrap, and with ofiskins over his arm, he goes aft; there is a short inter-change of greetings, a brief statement as to the disposition of the lines by which the ship is fastened, a few short words of instruction, and ashore goes fices, their staffs, and their special wires, is a the skipper leaving the big, black lonesome bulk to

the care of the keeper.

As soon after the captain goes as he can get the dishes washed and the "galley" ready for to-morrow's work the steward follows in his wake, and then begins a tour of inspection. All over the ship, from stem to stern, goes the Keeper. Into all the dark places away up under the forecastle deck, up one side and down the other, looking after the the "Temps" does not narrow its view to the with his eyes trained to see in the darkness aliftest as clearly as a cat can, and sometimes with a cat to time to suspect the existence of a world out-side of Paris, and even outside of France.

The three French journals represented in Lonfront, and while they would hesitate about assaultthere are lots of little things which may be taken even from an empty ship, and everything is legitlmate plunder which can be carried or rowed away.

If it is a pleasant night, so much the better. There is always a little life in the street, and the gloom of night is lightened by the lamps on shore and the hum of the city's never-ending noises. But when the clouds gather and the wind begins to puff, and the sound of the flowing tide is increased by the "lap, lap" of little waves, then comes the weary part of the night's business. Gently at first, but imagine that, outside of the peculiar public of the "Débats," his letters produce more impresging the lights gradually become less and less plain, the passing of a ferryboat is known only by the noise it makes, and with his olied coat and son' wester buttoned on and down, the keeper makes a hurried trip to the pier to see that his lines are

nurried trip to the pier to see that his lines are fast.

There they are tense and rigid as fiddlestrings. Then back on deck he goes to cover hatches with tarpaulins, shut all doors, crouch under the weather rail and "let her blow." Blow she does, and the whistle in the rigging changes to a shrill pining as though a gigantic Acollan harp were suspended in the air over his head. The high sides of the ship feel the force of the gale and she tugs and strains as if full of life and trying to escape from bondage. The blood of the keeper dances for a time to the musle of the storm, and he remembers the difference between being where he is and out at sea in the same storm to be awakened from a "watch below" by a thundering knock at the forceastle door and a marse below of "All han so in deck—take in said—lively now, lively."

the same storm to be awakened from a water low" by a thundering knock at the forecastle door and a marse bellow of "All han so on deck-take in sail-lively now, lively?"

But it will not do to stay under the sheltering rall for long. Up and out again, for on nights like this the "fongshore pirates" love to do their work, and a sharp knife and a swift cut may mean a few fathoms of hawser for the thief and unknown damage to the ship, since junk-shops are not particular and there is another pier only a red or so away.

So it goes all through the night, and when morning comes and the shore people appear ready for work they find the tracks of the keeper in every part of the ship where snow has settled, and up and down the pier, mute but milipoutable evidence that if anything is wrong it is something the presence of the keeper could not prevent.

Bown comes the captain. The steward has returned, the "galley" fire is going and hot coffee scales out an entiling fragrance on the cold, damp air. The skipper looks aloft—everything is taut and nothing carried away. The same short interchance of greetings, the same story of the lines with odditional points as to how they stood the strain, and with a curt "You'll be here early to-night?" from the captain, the keeper clambers down to the pier, answering as he goes, "Yes, sir; good morning, sir." Then he seeks his home and a day's sleep.

These men are recruited from the ranks of sallors or efficiers who have grown tired of the sea and have formed connections on shore which it is hard to break. Some are old captains who have had bad linck on the water, lost their ships or met other disaster, while some are men who have accumulated a little competence, and, utterly unable to resist the fascination which ships always have for those who know them well, and to their income and at the same time sailed, and to their income and at the same time sailed their longing for the smell of tar, the feel of the ropes and the taste of the sall air. Ome from whatever class of seafaring men they

AUNT BARBARA CHOSE THE SMOKER From The Chicago Record.

From The Chicago Record.

Aunt Barbara is an old negro "mammy" who lives in Armour-ave, near Thirty-fifth-st. She and her daoachter make a living by laundry work in South Side families, and have to do a good deal of journeying on the cable cars. Almost the first day smoking cars were put into service on the State-st. line the old woman had to take a trip down to Twenty-second-st. She haifed the train at Thirty-fifth-st, and was about to step aboard the front car when the conductor shouted from the rear car: "That's the smoker."

The old negrees paid no attention to his warning and he repeated it, but she got aboard. A man on the platform repeated, "This is the smoker," and still the warning went unheeded. The frain went its way, and Aunt Barbara was about to seat herself near the door, when a brisk colored boy spoke of the smoker again. By this time her ire was up, and she spoke her mind. Settling herself first and drawing a twist of native leaf from her bandanna bundle, she turned to the last speaker and sald; "Sonny, when you gets as old as I is you'll know."

From The Lady's Pictorial.

A celebrated French actor came over to England; he had studied our language carefully. His friends were a little anxous about his powers of acquiring our difficult pronunciation, but he said he felt confident that, well made up and by gaslight, his accent would pass muster. But, alas! he was overhopeful. The crucial evening arrived, and he wanted at the most pathetic moment of the play to exclaim, in broken-voiced despair, "I shall die! I shall die! there is peace in the grave"; but his histrionic powers carried him away, and he forgot —s carefully prepared pronunciation, and, in heart-broken tones, he sobbed forth: "I shall die, I shall die! there is peas in the gravy!" And then he could not understand why all the theatre shouted with laughter.

THE GOLD OF 1800.

From The February Forum.

From The February Forum.

The world's production of gold for 1803 will perhaps be \$148,000,000, divided as follows: United States, \$35,000,000; Australia, \$35,000,000; South Africa, \$20,000,000; Russla, \$25,000,000; India, \$4,000,000; China, \$3,000,000; other countries, \$16,000,000, over the figures of the Director of the Mint, and \$10,000,000 over our figures, for 1892. The probabilities are that even this estimate is too low, as a much larger increase is expected in the United States and Australia; and from a semi-official source we learn that the Bureau of the Mint estimates the production of gold for 1893 at \$150,000,000,000.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

GAYETY IS RAPIDLY WANING.

times worn in New-York, and I dare say still HARD TIMES PREVAIL - MEN'S DINNERS - ART EXHIBITIONS - THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CAPE RICHE

Paris, January 25. Hard times seem to prevail here as everyof labor drew its notions of political economy. Them seems to exist mainly to wear them, they where else just at present, and it is mainly in They did more credit, in the hackneyed phrase, cease to be, for the time, and in these circum- consequence thereof that there is so very little to its heart than to its head; if a newspaper may stances, beautiful. They are not, as a rule, entertaining going on now. Last year at this be supposed to have a heart. They seemed to worn in that way by those who have all their time the leading restaurants were crowded, while be based on sentiment and sympathy; often of lives been in the habit of wearing them; not as in every thoroughfare of the fashionable districts one could see windows ablaze with light dividual to the writer or writers who expressed. That a woman may have, or may wear at the and hear the more or less faint echoes of The secret is now out. It is the oracle of labor | which some women have not yet grasped. That | gayety. People appear to go to bed much earlier, itself, or herself, which has disclosed it; saying they may be worn in the wrong manner, or at | and even the boulevard restaurants close their in a leading article of January 17: "We are con- the wrong time, or by the wrong person, or with | doors shortly after 11, owing to lack of busitent to base our conception of the economic the wrong dresses—all these, too, are proposiness. It is not that the city is by any means question involved in the existence of a living tions which might be considered with profit by empty, and the Parisians who have left for the wage on the writings of John Ruskin, who in some of the too ambitious rivals in that competi- south are, after all, but a small minority, any 'Unto This Last' has dealt with the question in tion for mere display which sometimes occurs doubts on this subject being set at rest by the a way which seems to have escaped the atten- in some parts of America. Display for the sake crowded condition of the clubs of an afternoon tion of many editors of morning newspapers." of display is a mistake, and the desire to be and the number of well-known faces that have on of many emiors of morning newspapers.

The admission has a psychological interest. more splendid than anybody else is apt to end in been seen on the ice during the last week. The those of the paper which accepts him as a teach- eccentricities have, however, one interesting ef- so very costly, and the hospitalities so sumptuer, spring from the heart rather than the head. feet. Hard times in America, and the reduction ous and elaborate, that considerations of economy compel all those who do not happen to They are passionate throughout. They are per- America still proudly pre-eminent as a customer be perfect Crossuses to restrict their receptions to one or two great functions during the season, they have had little or no influence on minds | dend to the shareholders in that company will | instead of opening their salons weekly or fortnightly as fermerly. And it is to be feared that until this period of depression, coupled with the, under the circumstances ill-timed, tendency of society toward ostentatious and extravagant entertaining, give way to better times and greater simplicity, there is likely to be little improvement in our social gayety.

As usual during the period intervening between New-Year's and the Concours Hippique, or Horse Show, small exhibitions and men's dinners are the order of the day. These stag parties invariably take place at the boulevard restaurants, and should you go to the Lion d'Or, to Durand's; to Voisin's, or to Vefour's, you will be asked if you belong to the "Macédoines," the Bourguignons," the "Beet Roots" or to the "Potatoes." These are the names of associations formed mainly for the purpose of bringing together round the dinner suits, and who might not otherwise have many social opportunities for the interchange of ideas. There are the "Diners des Timides" (of the bashful ones), the "Diners des Auteurs Sifilés" (of playwrights whose pieces have been hooted off the stage), the dinner of the "Parisiens de Paris," which took place last night, and at which Emile Zola and Francois Coppé delivered addresses, and that of the "Amis des Livres," presided over by the Duc d'Aumale; while on Sunday night the "Molièbanquet in the restaurant of the Hôtel des Soceltes Savantes, in the Rue Serpente. come, the majority were quite the reverse, and it needed all the philanthropy promoted by a succulent repast, washed down by Burgundy, to submit to the infliction with good grace

With regard to the exhibitions now in progress (which has opened an international exhibition and of the Lady Artists in other galleries of the same establishment. The Photo Club has succeeded in obtaining exhibits from the best-known Russia and Austria, and among those whose kn works have received particular commendation in the art columns of the Parislan press are the prints of Miss E. Clarkson, of New-York: Mr. prints of Miss E. Clarkson, of New-York; Mr. J. G. Bullock and Clarence Moore, of Philadelphia; Mr. Enkemyere, of Yonkers; Miss E. J. New-York. The Lady Artists' exhibition con- pole can be made as long sists of oil paintings, pasters, aquarelles and as you want it. Drive a miniatures, and the pictures of Princess Edmond sharp spake in the end of wick and Miss Emma Sparre seem to have at- tough wood called a rocktracted special attention. While on the subject of ladies' exhibitions, let me sold that a ladies' fencing club has just been started here under Comtesse de Longueval, and of other ladies of the great world who have achieved renown for their skill with the folls. The principal professor is not a man, but Mme. Gabrielle, the wife of the former master-at-arms of the great military school of Saint-Cyr; and the device adopted by the club is "Ludus Pro Forma," since the exercise of fencing is calculated to develop

A well-known club which has accorded a more or les costly hospitality to many American visitors to this city-namely, Le Grand Cercle, of which M. de Hérédia, formerly Minister of Public Works, is president-has just been closed by order of the Prefect of Police on the ground that some of its members had been guilty of infringing the very strict regulation prohibiting the borrowing of money by members from the "gargons de jeu," or attendants at the card tables. Nearly every one of the card reandals which have been so prolific in the clubs here of late years have had their origin in dishonest complicity between these garçons de jeu and members of the club who had been unfortunate enough, by means of loans, to place themselves within their power. Hence the action of the Prefte of Police, which, although severe and altogether unexpected, meets with general approval-except, naturally, on the part of the members of the now defunct club.

Every year about this time we are threatened with a strike on the part of the members of one Two years ago the letter carriers were on the point of quitting work, owing to the Government having intimated its intention of restricting the number of nether garments furnished annucarriers who were dissatisfied with the gratuities donated by those residing in the districts which they served, while this January it is the men employed in the railway postal service who are demanding increased pay as compensation for the extra work entailed by the sending of New Year's cards, etc. While on this subject it may be of in-terest to state that the recent references in the cards, etc. While on this subject it may be of interest to state that the recent references in the monarchical press with regard to the existence of a "Cabinet Noir" at the portoffice, where the letters and correspondence of persons suspected by the authorities either on political or criminal grounds are subjected to examination, is altogether unfounded. The "Cabinet Noir" used certainly to exist in old times, indeed, until the close of the reign of Napoleon III. It was situated in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, the only postoffice in Faris, by-the-bye, that had a poste restante bureau; and special employes of the postal department, as well as of the Prefecture de Police, were permanently stationed there for the purpose of examining the correspondence of all people under suspicion. But this has long since been abolished. With the improved postal and train service its continuance would be absolutely impossible, since a person knows perfectly well the time required by a letter to travel from one point to another, and has the right to demand explanations and redress from the postal department is case of any delay. The only office in one point to another, and has the right to demand explanations and redress from the postal department in case of any delay. The only office in any way resembling a "Cabinet Noir" that still remains in existence is at No. 163 Rue de Grenelle, where copies of all telegraphic dispatches coming and going, which according to official parlance are "of interest to the safety of the State," are kept on file. It does not matter much whether the dispatches are in eigher or not, as there are men kept there for the special purpose of deciphering dispatches who have attained to such a degree of experience in this particular branch of work that there is scarcely any secret telegraphic code in existence which is not as easy

of comprehension to them as the letters of the

of comprehension to them as the letters of the alphabet.

Two royal personages have been attracting a considerable amount of public attention during the last week. One is Prince Henry of Orleans, son of the Duc de Chartres, who is about to start once more on a voyage of exploration into Central Asia, destined to extend over a period of some two or three years, and to be brought to a close by a detailed survey of Tonquin; and the other is King Francis of Naples, who has just celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday, the anniversary being observed by most of his former subjects established in this city, but also by the leaders of the Legitimist party in France, who see in him one of the most illustrious figures of versary being observed by most of his former subjects established in this city, but also by the leaders of the Legitimist party in France, who see in him one of the most illustrious figures of Bourbon royalty. What is rather touching about the ex-King and ex-Queen of Naples is that notwithstanding the fact that more than thirty years have elapsed since they were driven out of their kingdom and deprived of their throne, they continue to refuse to take up their permanent abole anywhere, living in hotels in anticipation of the moment when they expect to be recalled to resume what they consider as their own among their people. It is not that they have not the money to establish themselves in a befitting manner either in France or in Germany, for the days of their financip difficulties are now over, and since the death of the Queen's mother. Duchess Ludovica of Bavaria, who left to her almost her entire fortune, they are so comfortably situated that the Queen is able to own and run racehorses at Auteuil and at Lougchaups. But, nevertheless, they content themselves with a small apartment on the fourth floor of the Hôtel de Vouillemont, where they have a single sliting-room, which serves alike for reception and dining-room. Naturally, they are greatly exercised about the troubles which are now agitating Italy, and, rightly or wrongly, they seem to see therein a possibility of their being recalled to their throne. The King is a mma of medium stature, wears a full beard and is a remarkably clever talker. One point in which he is distinguished from his wife is that he is never to be seen riding or driving, but always on foot. Indeed, he dislikes horses as much as his wife adores them. The Queen resembles not only in her taste, but also in her appearance, her sister, the Empress of Austria, and is never so happy as when on horseback.

There is probably no American who has visited this city who does not know the Cafe Riche, the most famous of all the Boulevard restaurants, the scene of so many extraordinary wagers, adventu

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S EEL.

THE WHOLE CREW DINED ON IT.

"The biggest eel I ever speared was thirty feet long and twenty-six inches thick, and I had to make a special spear for him," said Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams to a frierd at the Central Office

"My! that was a whopper!"

"Well, it may sound like a fish story," he said,

ship carpenter on the voyage. I was leaning diment directly under me. Eels arew to an im-diment directly under me. Eels arew to an im-mense size in those waters. Now, it would have securing the interest of its citizens in this comthe principal ones are those of the Photo Club spear such as is used ordinarily in this country. so much from the nature of international com-Scotia when I was a boy for nothing, however, and I made up my mind that I would have that eel. So I set to work and made an Indian eel-spear. amateurs in the United States, Italy, England, a spear big enough for that cell. Perhaps you don't ow what an Indian e-I-spear is. I'll show you."

er. The rockers must be

them at the middle of the spike will be harze chough to admit the body of the cel to be speared. When you strike the cel the rockers spring back and let the spike stick into his holy. Then they close unley his belly and hold him fast. He cannot possibly get away. One good thing about the spear is that it makes the aim of the fisherman more sure. If either rocker hits the cel it will direct the spike into the cel's body. When you have got your cel into the cel's body. When you have got your cel into the cel's back and push it off the spike, and the spear is ready for work again.

"Now, when I had made my Indian spear at Hong Kong I looked over the rail of the ship and saw that the cel had moved out of range. I let the spear spide down through fifteen feet of water very slowly, and then drove the spike into the cel hard, so as to make sure of him. The next minute I was nearly dragged overboard. I had a good pull to get that squirming cel aboard ship, and some of the sallors were too much scared to lend a hand, but the entire crew direct on that cel.

THE BAROMETER OF THE SENATE

From The Washington Post.

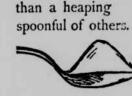
The movements of the press gallery overlooding the Senate chamber are doubtless the safest barometer of the importance of the doings on the floor below. If the gallery seats are well taken up, something is surely transpiring in the chamber that is worth watching. If they are empty, the proceedings are upt to possess no interest. The public may be unistaken and the visitors' gallerless may be overflowing, but the curiosity seekers do not possess the delicate institute of forstelling impending crises, and if the press gallery be empty, flourch expectancy be written on every face that peers down from the crowded balconies, no gladiatorial fests of competing oratory need be looked for, and disappointment will overtake him who disregards the signs. This was well illustrated yesterday. When Mr. Gorman arose to reply to Senator Sherman not more than two or three heads appeared above the row of seats in the press gallery. Once or twice Mr. Gorman's eye wandered extelessly in that direction and encountered a lier of vacant seats, but he had not got far into his subject before head after head appeared over the row of desks, and as if by some subtle magic, forty or fifty men were in their seats following the debate with close attention and mentally registering their comments on the proceedings. Each man had come from a different direction and from every conceivable corner of the vast black of corridors and committee rooms. No one had told them what was on, It was the indefinable instinct of impending news developments. From The Washington Post.

A VICTIM OF THE VINEGAR HABIT.

Prom The St, Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I once had a patient," said Lawrence Newcomb, of Rochester, N. Y., who formerly practised as a physician, but who is now an angel of commerce, with temporary headquarters at the Lindell, "who poisoned herseif with vinegar. I was never a burning or shining light in the medical profession, and hence it is not surprising that the case baffled my investigation for a year, though I have the consolation of knowing that four eminent physicians who were called in for consultation attributed the lady's evident breaking up to four different causes, none of them remotely connected with the read one. The chief symptom was lassitude and deathly whiteness, and the lady, who had no other companion but an ignorant, though faithful, colored attendant, finally died before reaching her thirtieth year. Subsequent investigation proved that she was a vinegar fiend, and that, while refusing food of all description, she was drinking large quantities of vinegar. As the habit grew upon her she secured stronger grades, until finally she was drinking acetic acid but very slightly diluted. There are cases on record of persons who have been poisoned by overdoses of vinegar, taken to improve the complexion, but this is the only case I ever heard of any one acquiring a vinegar habit and pursuing it steadily until it caused death." From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's baking powder does better work



Cleveland's Baking Powder was shown to be the strongest pure cream of tartar

PROTECTION IN EUROPE.

INCREASING FAVOR WITH THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL LIFE.

THE LESSON OF RUMANIA-CHANGE OF VIEW IN ENGLAND WORKINGS OF RECIPROCITY.

In nearly all the countries of Europe the year

just past has continued the natural evolution

of government protection over home production,

Its principle has been clearly stated by M. Mé-

powder.-Latest U. S. Govt. Report.

line, who has been mainly instrumental in elaborating the protective policy of France. "It is in the interest of the national producer that protective customs duties have been established." Evidently this is a very different formula from "tariff for revenue only." Evidently, also, no Continental statesman dreams of limiting constitutionally the inherent right of every government to protect home production in the interest of social well-being and not for fiscal reasons only. At the Economic Congress, held in Antwerp in August, 1892, the delegate of Rumaniaa country where protection has just brought about a triumph of reciprocity with Germanydeclared that the denial of such a right to govtimes, when it is universally recognized that the State is simply society organized. The right is identical with that by which the State protects schools or makes appropriations for the suppression of social sufferings, or for the aid of enterprises interesting the community at large.

It might be added that this right is universally

exercised, even where the profession of free

trade is the loudest. England's prohibition of

tobacco culture at home is but a simple ex-

ample of protection spelled backward. Quite apart from the theoretical question as to the essential right of government in the matter, and the legal question as to constitutional right, there is a practical necessity of present-day government which is exemplified in all the recent commercial treaties, and which perhaps is not sufficiently taken into account in American politics. The attack on the principle of proseems to be carried on without attending one of the great nations of the world; and that, and made a spear of such unusual size?"

oth I didn't have to go far. I was on the deck a salling vess-I meered at a dock at Hong Kong the backwoodsmen of the civilized world; and we at was back in the sixtles. I had been to Japan have to take account of the behavior of the society of nations, of which we have become a leading member, if we would hold our own in

that commercial struggle for life which is inevittion happens to be the State's only means for mercial competition of nations. This comes not land is but an apparent exception, owing to the very peculiar conditions of her home production, of her colonial relations and the nature of her carrying trade. M. de Molinari, the theoretical economist of French free traders for forty years, admits that "the experience of England does not count when there is question of the Continent." Moreover, with changing conditions the corresponding exportation from Rumania into Germany amounted to only 12,tions, and especially with the decline of her arrying trade and the rise of German manu-

mania and between France and Spain. More than a year ago, in articles published by The Tribune on protection and reciprocity in Europe in general, and on the bearings of the McKinley act in particular, the writer drew special attention to the history of protective

notably of those between Germany and Ru-

policy from protection toward free trade, but

policy from protection toward free trade, but against the needed readjustment of a protective policy which is to continue in force.

In 1859 Prince Bismarck had several ends in view, for some of which temporary means had to be adopted. The necessity of keeping up the military power to a high standard justified the imposition of tariffs for fiscal reasons—not the first instance where a "tariff for revenue only" has resulted in a prohibitory protective tax. has resulted in a prohibitory protective tax. few years from 100,000,000 to 370,000,000 of marks. | competition. The fiscal necessity remains, but the old tariffs. based on a system of autonomous protectionchiefly of the greatest agricultural, mining and industrial production-no longer suffices, and for many reasons.

In the first place, protection has been so sucessful that it has shifted the burden of foreign commerce and given an entire new development to home industry. This alone would have necessitated a change in the tariffs for the sake of revenue; but it has done more. It has helped powerfully to weld the new Empire into a national unit with a national production and commerce; and the new tariffs are also a necessity of these new conditions. Before 1879 the production of coal was 40,000,000 tons. It has now more than doubled. During the late strike of the coal miners of the north of France Germany even found it profitable to send coal, under cover of the Belgian frontier, into the territory of its rival. In the same way iron

30 per cent. It is interesting to compare this with the corresponding figures in the case of the United States, where England carried only 59 per cent of the total steam business of 1892, in comparison with 68 per cent in 1880. Whatever may be the reason of the decline in the latter case it is admitted on all sides that the progress of Germany is connected with her keen and increasingly successful competition in all commercial and maritime business. Now this activity has been made practicable by autonomous protection.

It is the further encouragement of the multifarious industrial production which has thus arisen that especially demands the present extension of the protective policy in the direction of reciprocity. In the memorandum accompanying the new commercial treaties the present government assures the Reichstag: "Altogether the new treaties open up to German trade and industry foreign markets worth over 100,000,000 marks, with the prospect of enjoying them for a period which, it may be hoped, will extend far beyond the term of years now specified." As to the agrarian opposition, it is but natural from a branch of production which has been unable to accommodate itself to the changes brought about by that very protection from which it had originally profited. But this is owing to a defective system of land proprietorship, which can be remedied by no economic revolution, and is not properly connected with national production as such.

It would be as reasonable to confound the autonomous protection of Bismarck with State Socialism—this was actually charged by a freetrade member of the Reichstag—as to attribute the present reciprocity of Caprivi to free trade. Of these two phases of German tariff laws, it was the former which was chiefly for revenue and for the development of National interests. The latter, while securing the revenue, is confessedly in the interest of national production—which means protection, pure and simple. State arisen that especially demands the present ex-

and for the development of Sacretain and for the development of Sacretain and Frederick and Frederick and Frederick and Sacretain and Sacretai Socialism, also, it is worth remarking, impact the active intervention of government in the business relations of citizens or associations of citizens among themselves. The protective policy, whether of Bismarck or of Caprivi, has done nothing of the kind. It has simply dealt with the interests of the whole community as organized into a State, distinct from other States, and hence obliged to hold its own in connection with them.

States, and hence obliged to hold its own in connection with them.

On the contrary, to deny the right of government protection over home production is to overthrow all ideas of nationality, country, patriotism. To speak more piainly, the theory of free trade, in the experience of these recent years, shows itself to be based on a Utopia that can be directly analyzed back—or forward—to the antipatriotic internationalism of the extreme Socialists. That England should have profited for a time by her own peculiar advantages and by the disadvantages of other nations is no reason why the general theory of Cobden should not be classed with that of Karl Marx. It is curious, in this connection, to note that the reaction in favor of protection has coincided with the birth to true national life of such countries as Rumania, with the national transformation of the German States into a united Empire, with the revival of enlightened patriotism in France after the crushing defeat of 1870, and, in the case of the United States, with the growing consciousness of our true position as a great nation of the world. This is doubtless the reason why American free traders, with their tariff for revenue only, have always to seek their arguments from "before the war."

The case of Rumania is particularly interest—

'before the war."

The case of Rumania is particularly interest-The case of Rumania is particularly interesting. A complete economical transformation of this growing country has been going on for several years. Her annual commerce with France alone shows an increase of more than 25,000,000 francs since 1886. But the economic war waged against her by Hungary, with whom she has a serious rivalry of race as well as of production, has forced her to a policy of protection which, but for its present happy results, might have seemed extreme.

000,000 frames. The cereals, which form the chief wealth of the country, were left in the great part to the tender mercies of the English marcarrying trade and the rise of German manufacture and foreign commerce, a definite sentiment in favor of protection has declared itself even in England, where it has found such spokesmen as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. In other words, where protection is the universal law, reciprocity through commercial troaties becomes a matter of necessity; and, conversely, commercial treaties can be made to advantage only by a nation that stands on the basis of protection. This is the lesson of all the commercial treaties and agreements which have marked the closing weeks of the old year, notably of those between Germany and Runoidle. By a wise application of the principle of autonomous protection, she has consular agents consular agents expressed the continuous that the British merchant alone represented the energy and clear-sightedness needed for reapling the golden harvest in these new fields of the Danubian principalities. This seemed incredible and unnatural to travellers who incredible and unnatural to travellers who five definitions are the continuous and competition.

profitable. By a wise application of the principle of autonomous protection, she has conquered, in the short space of three years, the right of choosing her own market.

It is Germany that has come to terms, under circumstances rendering a commercial treaty with Rumania peculiarly distasteful to the agrarian opposition. The treaty with Rumania would bring, as an inevitable consequence, similar concessions to Servia and Spain and, as was put forward with unheard-of violence, even to Puests In soite of all, thanks to protection.

special attention to the history of protective tariffs in Germany. It was there Prince Bismarck started somewhat brusquely, in 1879, the present universal reaction against the free trade which chiefly profited England. His successor, Count von Caprivi, has undoubtedly changed the trend of protection in Germany in the direction of a wide reciprocity. But it is a reciprocity made possible only by the previous "autonomous" protection; it has its warrant in results already obtained by protection; and it is imperatively demanded by the interests of the "national producer." Evidently such reciprocity is a case of protection pure and simple. The agrarian opposition made to the new treaties by Count Herbert von Bismarck and the great landed proprietors of Eastern Prussia has been directed, not against an essential change of policy from pratection toward free trade, but against the needed readilystment of a protective.

Concessions to Servia and Spain and, as was put sufforward with unheard-of violence, even to Russia. In spite of all, thanks to protection, the little nation has secured that measure of reciprocity with the German Empire which her national well-being demands.

The turn of affairs given by the new modus vivendil between two such strongly protection; at the working of autonomous protection, and the triumph of reciprocity, to which it directly leads, cannot but furnish useful lessons concerning the situation in the United States. It is not said that the principle of protection is sufficient, by itself alone, to reconcelled the triumph of reciprocity. The same may be said of any and government must always be based on the compromises of expediency—the greater good of the greater than the principle of protection toward free trade, but agrainst the needed readjustment of a protective.

First—The society of nations at large concessions to Servia and Spain needs as put the freciprocity with the German Empire which her national well-being demands.

The turn of affairs given by the new modus vivendil between two su

In point of fact, the customs receipts rose in a life unimpaired in the struggle against foreign

HOW HE BECAME "PRIVATE" ALLEN. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser,
Washington, Jan. 24.—Allen, of Mississippi, 10
everywhere known as "Private" Allen, but it 15
not as generally known how he obtained this title.
It was when he first ran for Congress. He stumped
the district with his competitor, a General Tucker,
who opened the campaign with a rhetorical rhapsody in which he alluded to his war services, and
particularly described a battle in which he had commanded the Confederate side, beginning: "Fellow
citizens, I slept one night in a tent on the mountain side awalting the battle on the morrow."
When he had finished, Allen got up and said;
"Friends and fellow citizens, What General Tucker
told you about his sleeping in his tent that night
before the battle is true. I know, for I was guarding that tent all night long in the cold and wet.
Now I want to say to all of you who were guarded
tents, vote for him. But all you fellows that
guarded the generals' tents in wet and cold like
me, you vote for Privace Allen." Allen was traumphantly elected, and has been "Private" since,

territory of its rival. In the same way iron manufacture has leaped up from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. With this prosperity of coal and iron, which are the basis of all industrial production, it was evident that the general Industry of Germany as well as its foreign commerce would improve rapidly.

A report of British shipping for the year 1893 shows this in a case where universal protection is so significantly getting the better of English free trade. In 1880, the first year of the "protectionist reaction," England had 49 per cent of the total steam entrances and clearances in the case of Germany. In 1893, when protection had had time to begin its full work, she had only From To-day.